

PRINTING SYSTEM AND PRINTING METHOD THEREIN

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a printing system which can store print data which have been sent from a host device, and to a printing method in such a printing system, and in particular the invention relates to a printing system which prints out print data which are stored in a page unit and print data which were sent from a host device, and to a printing method in such a printing system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In printing devices as represented by printers, a printing process is generally carried out upon receipt of a print command and print data from a host device which is realized by an information processing device as represented by a personal computer or information portable terminal, etc., and in a printing process one often needs to carry out printing again using the same print data, as necessitated by undesirable print conditions and a shortage of print copies.

However, in a conventional printing device, once a printing process is run, the print data temporarily stored in a buffer (work memory) of the printing device are lost, and re-printing would require re-transmission of the same print data from the host device to be received again by the printing device for another printing process, requiring the user to operate the host device for re-transmission, and requiring the printing device to develop the print data again into the image data, and as a result operability and working efficiency suffer greatly and more burden is put on the host device.

In view of these drawbacks, for the purpose of omitting re-transmission of print data from the host device when re-printing the once printed print data,

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 55783/1994
(Tokukaihei 6-55783) (published date: March 1, 1994)

("prior art ①" hereinafter) proposes a printing device in which the print data sent from the host device are stored in a buffer, and by the provision of mode selecting means by which a normal mode and a re-use mode can be selected, the print data stored in the buffer are maintained when the re-use mode is selected.

However, in the technique as recited in prior art ①, it is required to install a large capacity buffer with enough free memory space to temporarily store various print data, and for this reason a low-end printing device, which is not opt for an expensive large capacity buffer is forced to adopt the same mode of re-transmitting print data from the host device as with the conventional method.

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As another alternative, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 44529/1998 (Tokukaihei 10-44529) (published date: February 17, 1998) ("prior art ②" hereinafter) proposes a printing method and printing device which take into consideration relatively cheaper printing devices with a small memory capacity, in which the time takes for a printing process is reduced by re-using the stored print data when the print data are within the capacity of the memory means, and when the print data exceed the memory capacity, only the print data re-transmitted from the host device are printed out

~~so as to reduce the burden put on the host device.~~

Meanwhile, from a viewpoint of efficient use of resources and efficient use of space for a document, there is demand in printing devices which are capable of double-sided printing. However, double-sided printing cannot be carried out in the event where the buffer overflows while processing the print data of one side of the double-sided document in the printing device, and when that happens, they cannot be paired with the print data of the other side of the double-sided document.

In view of this drawback, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 207401/1996 (Tokukaihei 8-207401) (published date: August 13, 1996) ("prior art ③" hereinafter) proposes a double-sided printing device, double-sided printing method, and double-sided printing system, in which a front page which was received first is stored so that it can be matched with the back page in output, and the front page is printed after printing the back page so as to prevent overflow without unnecessarily increasing the buffer capacity of the printing device capable of double-sided printing.

Further, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 190302/1997 (Tokukaihei 9-190302) (published date: July 22, 1997) ("prior art ④" hereinafter) discloses a printing system which realizes double-sided printing with

high throughput without unnecessarily increasing the buffer capacity by the provision of a page order rearranging control section in the host device, by which, to carry out double-sided printing, the order of pages to be transmitted to the printing device is rearranged in the order of double-sided printing.

However, in prior art ②, because the data to be used for printing of multiple copies are either stored print data or print data which were re-transmitted from the host device, the data are not used efficiently when the buffer overflows, and in this respect, prior art ② is not sufficient.

Further, the drawback of the techniques as recited in prior art ③ and prior art ④ is that they are insufficient when the capacity of the memory means is overflowed by the print data when printing the first and last pages on a single sheet of paper as in brochure printing.

Further, in order for the host device to arrange the page order, means for carrying out such a function needs to be provided in the host device. However, in the case where non-page independent PDL (Page-Description Language) is used, the content of a succeeding page may have an adverse effect on the following page in a print job, which often makes it difficult to arrange the page

order on the host side. Note that, the PDL refers to a printer control code (language) for creating a page image in page printing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was made to solve the foregoing problems, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a printing system which stores all print data in memory means when the volume of the print data is small, and which can utilize the print data stored in the memory means even when overflow occurs, and also to provide a printing method in such a printing system.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a printing system which is capable of printing by combining stored print data and the print data transmitted from a host device so as to compensate for the capacity limit of the memory means when data are to be processed by storing entire print data as in brochure printing and multiple copy printing (by electrical sort), instead of replacement of pages as in double-sided printing, and also to provide a printing method in such a printing system.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a printing system which can freely change the

In order to achieve the foregoing objects, a printing system in accordance with the present invention including a host device which creates print data in a page unit and a printing device which prints out the print data transmitted from the host device, includes memory means for storing pages of the print data at least partially, wherein, when the print data are to exceed a memory capacity of the memory means, the print data are printed out by combining first print data, which correspond to print data within the memory capacity of the memory means, and second print data, which correspond to print data exceeding the memory capacity of the memory means and which are transmitted from the host device.

Further, in order to achieve the foregoing objects, a printing method in the printing system in accordance with the present invention includes the steps of (1) storing pages of print data at least partially on memory means, which print data having been transmitted in a page unit from a host device; and (2) printing the print data, when the print data are to exceed a memory capacity of the memory means, by combining first print data which

correspond to print data within the a memory capacity of the memory means and second print data which are transmitted from the host device and which correspond to print data exceeding the memory capacity of the memory means.

With these arrangements, when the print data transmitted from the host device are to exceed the memory capacity of the memory means, only the first print data of the print data, which correspond to print data within the memory capacity, are stored in the memory means. Upon receiving the second print data, which correspond to print data exceeding the memory capacity, from the host device, the printing device prints out all the print data by combining the first print data and the second print data.

That is, with the above arrangements, without storing all the print data transmitted to the printing device from the host device, only the data exceeding the capacity are transmitted from the host device, and the print data are printed out using both the stored data and the transmitted data. As a result, it is not required to provide the memory means with a large capacity which is capable of storing all the print data.

Thus, even in a printing system adopting a relatively inexpensive printing device which is not

provided with large capacity memory means (buffer memory, work memory), the volume of data transmitted between the host and the printing device can be reduced by utilizing the print data saved in the memory device, thus reducing burden put on the host and the printing device, etc.

Note that, because the memory means stores the print data at least partially, when the print data all fall within the memory capacity, for example, all the print data are stored. In this case, printing is carried out by directly using the print data.

Further, when the print data are to be printed out in multiple copies, because the first print data are always stored in the memory means, for example, by requesting the host device to transmit the second print data, printing can be carried out by combining the first print data and the second print data re-transmitted, thereby printing all the print data even in second and subsequent copies even when the memory capacity of the memory means is small.

The same effect can be obtained in brochure printing, in which printing of multiple copies is carried out on a single recording medium. In brochure printing, it is generally required to store the first page and the last page of the print data in the memory means and to combine the data of plural pages before printing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing a process in

accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is an explanatory drawing showing state transition of print data in a memory device in the embodiment.

Fig. 8 is an explanatory drawing showing state transition of print data in a memory device in accordance with still another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 9(a) and Fig. 9(b) are drawings explaining advantages of receiving a total number of pages and a volume of each page from a host device in the embodiment.

Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing a process in accordance with still another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 11 is an explanatory drawing showing state transition of print data in a memory device in the embodiment.

Fig. 12 is an explanatory drawing showing state transition of print data in a memory device in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[First Embodiment]

The following will describe one embodiment of the present invention referring to the attached drawings.

Fig. 2 is an explanatory drawing showing a structure of a printing system in accordance with the present invention, in which an information processing device ("host device 1" hereinafter) 1, such as a personal computer, and a copier or printer as a printing device ("printing device 2" hereinafter) 2 are connected to each other by a cable 3, and the print data created by the host device 1 are transferred to the printing device 2 for printing. The host device 1 and printing device 2 are both capable of controlling print data, and the cable 3 is provided to be compatible with such a control.

Note that, in the description of Fig. 2, even though the host device 1 and printing device 2 are appeared to be connected to each other by wire, they may be connected to each other by wireless communication such as optical communication. Also, Fig. 2 shows the case where the host device 1 and printing device 2 are connected to each other one to one. However, evidently, the present invention is also applicable to the case where the printing device 2 is to be shared among a plurality of host devices 1. One of the objects of the present invention is to prevent re-transmission of all the print

data from the host device, and the printing device 2 is commonly and suitably adopted to each embodiment.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a schematic structure of the printing device 2 in accordance with each embodiment of the present invention. The host device 1 may also be realized as a printer server utilizing a network, other than by the system structure as described in Fig. 2, and the printing device 2 may be a composite copier (copier or printer capable of facsimile transmission), other than a simple copier or printer.

The following describes the printing device 2 in more detail referring to Fig. 1. The printing device 2 includes: a data input/output I/F 5; a memory device 6 (memory means); a print data output section 7; and a control section 8. Note that, the control section 8 constitutes transmission requesting means, re-transmission requesting means, and first through fourth combining means.

The data input/output I/F 5 is a data interface which transmits and receives print data to and from the control section 8 controlling the host device 1 and the printing device 2, and which transmits and receives commands to and from various devices. The memory means 6 is realized, for example, by a RAM (Random Access Memory) or hard disk, for saving print data and process data from

The print data image processing section 9 performs an image process of print data. The buffer memory 10 is used for reading and processing data. The page managing memory 11 is a memory which manages the page numbers of read out print data, page numbers of overwritten print data (data deleted by overwrite), page numbers currently stored in the memory device 6, and page numbers to be used for combining appropriate pages. The page combining memory 12 is a memory which carries out a page combining process (copy unit printing, brochure printing, N-Up printing, etc.). Note that, N-Up printing refers to a print process in which print data of N pages (where N is an even number) are printed on a single sheet of paper by being compressed.

Note that, the memory device 6, buffer memory 10,

Also, in the present embodiment, as shown in Fig. 1, descriptions will be given through the case where the page managing memory 11 and page combining memory 12 are installed in the printing device 2, utilizing the memory device 6 provided in the printing device 2. Yet, other than by being installed in the printing device 2, the page managing memory 11 and page combining memory 12 may also be installed, for example, in a printer server (not shown), or, alternatively, on the side of the host device 1.

In the present embodiment, in printing of multiple copies, the data of the first copies are printed and they are saved in the memory device 6, and in the second and subsequent copies, printing is carried out by utilizing

the saved data and the print data which are in shortage (unsaved print data) and thus re-transmitted from the host device 1 to the printing device 2. Fig. 3 is a flowchart explaining a process of the present embodiment, and the following will describe the process based on Fig. 3.

The process flow starts when the host device 1 and printing device 2 are both in a print ready state, and the printing device 2 waits for a print instruction from the host device 1 (step 1: "S1" hereinafter). When Yes in S1, i.e., when the printing device 2 receives a print instruction signal from the host device 1, the printing device 2 judges as to whether how many copies should be made out of the print data (S2).

When the print data are of the first copy, upon receipt of the print data of the first page from the host device 1 (S3), the printing device 2 carries out a printing process in S4 and saves the print data in the memory device 6 (S5). When the memory device 6 can still save data (S6), the sequence returns to S3, and the receiving process, printing process, and saving process of the print data are carried out for the second and subsequent pages (S8).

In this process, when the memory device 6 cannot save any more of received print data in S6 (when the

When printing of print data with respect to all pages of the first copy is finished, the control section 8 counts the number of copies printed (S9), and when all copies have been printed, the process ends, and if not, the process returns to S2 (S10).

Note that, judgement as to whether print data are to exceed a memory capacity (memory space) of the memory device 6 can be made, for example, by the arrangement in which various information is contained in a header section of communication data and it is transmitted together with the print data when transmitting the print data from the host device 1 to the printing device 2 so as to be checked by the printing device 2, such information including the volume of data to be transmitted, print size, number of pages (total number of

When there are second and subsequent copies (No in S2), the print data saved in the memory device 6 are read out (S11), and the printing process of the print data is carried out in S12, and the processes of S11 and S12 are repeated until printing of the saved print data is finished (S13). This finishes printing of print data for the number of pages stored in the memory device. Then, when the total volume of the print data used in printing of the first copy is not exceeding the memory capacity of the memory device 6 (when there is no print data of unsaved pages), the sequence goes to S9 (S14).

Meanwhile, when there exist unsaved print data of unsaved pages in S14, re-transmission of the print data of the unsaved pages is requested from the printing device 2 to the host device 1 (S15). Note that, the request for re-transmission is made, for example, from the print data which correspond to the youngest page number stored in the page managing memory 11. That is, the control section 8 decides the print data for which re-transmission should be requested to the host device 1

based on the page number.

Upon receipt of the print data of the corresponding unsaved pages (S16), the printing device 2 carries out a printing process of the print data of the unsaved pages (S17). The process subsequent to S15 is repeated until a printing process with respect to all the unsaved pages is finished, and the sequence goes to S9 when the process is finished (S18).

Fig. 4 schematically shows state transition of (1) received data 13 from the host device 1, (2) print data 14, and (3) output print data 15 in accordance with the above process flow. The following describes the state transition of each data. Note that, the following description is based on the case where the memory device 6 overflows at page K (memory capacity of the memory device 6 becomes full at page (K - 1)) when printing two or more copies of the print data of a total of N pages. Note that, N is a natural number, and K is a natural number which satisfies $1 \leq K \leq N$.

First, starting from the print ready state (state 1), the printing device 2 carries out a receiving process, printing process, and saving process of the print data of the first page of the first copy (state 2). Subsequently, the printing device 2 carries out a receiving process, printing process, and saving process



In printing of second and subsequent copies, the printing process of the first page to the last page N is carried out using print data 14 saved in the memory device 6 (state 8 to state 10). That is, in the printing process of the first page to page (K - 1), the stored data of the memory device 6 is directly subjected to the output process. Meanwhile, in the printing process of page K to page N, as with state 5 to state 7, the host device 1 re-transmits the print data of the page to the printing device 2, and the printing process is carried

out as the printing device 2 receives the print data again, and the memory device 6 does not store the received data.

The received print data 13, stored data 14 of the memory device 6, and the print data and page data of the output print data 15 are controlled by the control section 8 of the printing device 2 as shown in Fig. 1 by way of controlling various memory devices (memory device 6, buffer memory 10, page managing memory 11, and page combining memory 12).

As described, in the present embodiment, when printing two or more copies, the print data of the first copy are saved in the memory device 6, and re-transmission of print data is carried out only with respect to the print data which would cause overflow. Thus, the volume of print data transmitted between the host device 1 and printing device 2 can be reduced even in a printing device which is not provided with a large capacity buffer memory, thus realizing efficient printing.

Note that, in the present embodiment, the print data which can be saved are subjected to a saving process after the printing process of the print data is carried out. However, the order of these processes may be reversed.

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Also, in the foregoing explanation, for convenience of explanation, the elements storing various types of data are distinguished from one another as the memory device 6, buffer memory 10, page managing memory 11, and page combining memory 12 based on their functions. However, since they are essentially equivalent as a memory device, in the following, the memory device 6, buffer memory 10, page managing memory 11, and page combining memory 12 are referred together simply as a memory device.

[Second Embodiment]

The following describes another embodiment of the present invention referring to the attached drawings. Note that, the arrangement of the present embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment except the way print data are saved in the memory device. First, the way the print data are saved in the present embodiment will be described.

In the present embodiment, the print data received are saved in the memory device of the printing device 2 from the leading page as far as the capacity allows so as to carry out a printing process. The received print data which exceed the memory capacity of the memory device are overwritten on the memory device subsequently from the region where the print data of the leading page is saved.

Fig. 5 schematically shows, as with Fig. 4, state transition of (1) received data 13 from the host device 1, (2) print data 14, and (3) output print data 15. In the following, state transition of each data will be described. Note that, the following description is based on the case where the memory device 6 overflows at page (K + 1) (memory capacity of the memory device 6 becomes full at page K).

Starting from a print ready state in state 1, the printing device 2 carries out a receiving process, printing process, and saving process of the print data of the first page of the first copy (state 2). Subsequently, the printing device 2 carries out a receiving process, printing process, and saving process of the print data of the second page of the first copy (state 3). Then, after the repeated process, when no more data can be saved in the memory device by saving the print data of page K (state 4), in the memory device, the print data of the next page ($K + 1$) is overwritten, for example, on the

region where the print data of the first page is stored, and a printing process is carried out (state 5). The same process is carried out until the print data of the last page N is saved in the memory device (state 6). Here, the page managing memory 11 stores the page numbers (1, 2, ..., (M - 1)) of the print data which were erased by overwrite. Note that, M is a natural number of not more than N, and it is a page number of the leading page of the print data which are saved in the memory device at the end of the process.

In a printing process of second and subsequent copies, the printing device 2 requests the host device 1 to re-transmit the unsaved print data of the first page to page (M - 1), and a printing process of the page 1 to page (M - 1) is carried out (state 7 to state 9). After finishing the process, a printing process of the print data of pages M to N, which are saved in the memory device is subsequently carried out (state 10, state 11).

In the present embodiment, since the pages which are not saved in the memory device are on the leading side of all pages, even when the design of the host device 1 is such that it can transmit print data only from the leading page, re-transmission of print data is possible in printing of second and subsequent copies, and thus the present embodiment is more preferable over the first

embodiment. Note that, as an example of the system which allows transmission of print data only from the leading page, for example, the non-page independent PDL (Post Script, HP-PCL, LIPS, ESC/Page, PRISCRIBE, etc.) is known.

Note that, in state 6 of the present embodiment, even though the description is based on the case where the print data of the last page N falls on the tail end of the storage area of the memory device, depending on the number of pages, there is a case where the print data ends before it reaches the tail end. In such a case, there remain print data which are not overwritten in the memory device.

However, in the present embodiment, the pages on the tailing side of all pages are saved in the memory device regardless of whether there remain print data which are not overwritten, and thus even when there exist print data which are not overwritten, the effect of the present embodiment can be obtained.

[Third Embodiment]

The following will describe yet another embodiment of the present embodiment referring to the attached drawings. The present embodiment describes the case where the print data received from the leading page in the manner shown in Fig. 1 are once stored in the memory

device 6 so as to carry out brochure printing by combining the saved pages.

In brochure printing, printing is made on a single sheet of paper by combining plural sets of print data, e.g., a combination of the first page and the last page, and for this reason the entire print data need to be stored in the memory device (in the present embodiment, it is assumed that the host device 1 only has the function of transmitting print data subsequently from the leading page).

Fig. 6 is a flowchart which describes a process in which, when the volume of print data exceeds the capacity of the memory device while receiving print data from the host device 1 and storing it in the memory device, printing is carried out by combining pages which are stored in the memory device and pages which were re-transmitted from the host device 1.

Firstly, a process flow in which there is no overflow of the memory device will be described. When the printing device 2 in a print ready state recognizes a print instruction from the host device 1 (S31), the printing device 2 receives print data (S32), and upon comparison of the received data with the free memory space of the memory device (S33), the print data are saved in the memory device (S34), and the process is

When saving of the print data is finished, the print data of the pages to be combined are extracted from the memory device by the control section 8 (S36), and a combining process is carried out in S37 for brochure printing, and a printing process is carried out in S38. These processes are repeated until printing of the print data saved in the memory device is finished (S36 to S39), and the process is finished.

The following describes the case where there is overflow of the memory device during reception of the print data. After receiving print data (S32), the printing device 2 compares the volume of received data with the free memory space of the memory device, and when there is shortage of a free memory space (S33), the print data saved in the memory device are divided into front half and latter half in substantially equal volume, and the younger pages of the latter half are erased, overwriting the received data (S40).

Here, page numbers of the unsaved print data are recorded on the memory device (page managing memory 11). This process is repeated until saving of the print data is finished (S32 to S41). Since the leading page and the tailing page are saved at the time when saving of the

Here, since there exist pages which were erased by overwrite, printing has not been finished for all pages (S45). The control section 8 requests the host device 1 to re-transmit the print data, and saved pages are not read out (S46). When the printing device 2 receives the print data of unsaved pages (S32), the memory device overwrites the received print data on the pages for which the printing process has been finished (S40). The process is repeated until printing of all print data of the memory device is finished (S32 to S45), and the process is finished.

Note that, in S41, since there are still pages to be printed while an unprinted tailing page is saved in the memory device, the sequence goes to S42. In S40, overwrite is made on printed pages if such pages exist, or on the younger pages of the latter half of the memory device if there are no printed pages. In S46, a request for re-transmission is made and saved pages are not read out, only when overwrite of the latter half has been

finished and the sequence has proceeded from S41 to S42, and when otherwise, no process is carried out in S46. Further, when there exists no unsaved page, steps of S32 to S40 are not carried out.

Fig. 7 shows state transition of print data in the memory device in the process of overflow to overwrite. Note that, in Fig. 7, to clarify the relationship of print data between pages and the front and back of the pages, the output print data 15 are shown in pairs of print data of the right and left side of the pages and the front and back of the pages. The following describes Fig. 7.

First, starting from a print ready state in state 1, the print data of the first page is saved in the memory device of the printing device 2 (state 2). Subsequently, the saving process is repeated until saving of the print data is finished (state 3). When the memory capacity of the memory device becomes full at page K (state 4), saving of the next page (K + 1) is started by overwrite from α , which is the boundary dividing the memory capacity of the memory device into the front half and latter half, and the page numbers of overwritten pages (deleted pages) are stored (state 5).

The process is repeated subsequently until the last page N, and after saving the last page (state 6), a

In the present embodiment, a printing process of brochure printing is possible on the conventionally available memory device without increasing the capacity of the memory device, and since saving is made in order of printing from the leading page and from the tailing page, the saved print data can be utilized efficiently. Note that, as with the second embodiment, taking into consideration the case where re-transmission begins from the leading page, the memory capacity of the latter half of the memory device for saving pages may be increased.

The following will describe yet another embodiment of the present invention referring to the attached drawings. The present embodiment is a modification example of the saving method of the print data of the third embodiment. In the present embodiment, when the print data exceed the memory capacity of the memory

device, instead of dividing the memory device in half by the capacity of the memory device, the memory device is divided in half by the number of pages so that the number of pages becomes equal as close as possible between the front half and the latter half, and saving of data by overwrite is made on the latter half. The memory device may be divided in half by the page number at the time of when first saving data by overwrite in S40 of the flow of Fig. 6, or alternatively, where to divide the memory device may be set everytime the sequence comes to S40.

The following describes state transition of print data in the memory device referring to Fig. 8. First, starting from a print ready state in state 1, the print data of the first page is saved in the memory device of the printing device 2 (state 2). Subsequently, a saving process is repeated until saving of the print data is finished (S32 to S35 in Fig. 6, state 3).

When the memory capacity of the memory device becomes full at page $2K$ (state 4), the next page ($2K + 1$) is overwritten on the page succeeding page K , i.e., on page $(K + 1)$ (state 5), which at the center of all the saved pages ending at page $2K$, and the page number of the overwritten page is stored, and the process is repeated subsequently until the last page N . Note that, in state 5, the saved data are arranged in order of page number.

After saving of the print data to the last page is finished, the saved print data are subsequently subjected to a combining process and printing process (state 6, state 7).

next as shown in state 5 in Fig. 8, to page $(2K + 1)$ is to be recognized by the control section 8 by the page managing memory 11.

In the present embodiment, a printing process for brochure printing can be made on the conventionally available memory device without increasing the capacity of the memory device. Further, since saving is made in order of printing from the leading page and from the tailing page, the saved print data can be utilized efficiently. Since brochure printing is a printing system which carries out a printing process by combining pages, printing can be carried out more efficiently when the number of pages is equal or close to equal between the front half and the latter half of the memory device.

Further, when the number of pages is large and it requires overwrite of data two or more times, the volume of each page may be stored during the first reception of the data so that, at the time of the second overwrite, the memory device can be divided into front half and latter half in equal or close to equal page number after the process. Alternatively, when it is possible to receive the total number of pages and the volume of each page from the host device 1 in advance to data reception, the memory device may be divided into front half and latter half based on this information.



[Fifth Embodiment]

The following will describe still another embodiment of the present invention referring to the attached drawings. The present embodiment describes the case where the host device 1 is capable of transmitting print data successively either from the leading page or the tailing page. Namely, when the memory capacity of the memory device in the printing device 2 becomes full in brochure

When there exists no more unsaved page, no process is carried out in S61. Considering the case where the saved pages run out before the reception of the unsaved

data from the tail end is finished, the process may be re-started from the beginning with regard to the remaining pages.

Fig. 11 shows state transition of print data in the memory device when the memory device overflows and receives print data from the tail end.

First, starting from a print ready state in state 1, the print data of the first page is saved in the memory device of the printing device 2 (state 2). Subsequently, the saving process is repeated until saving of the print data is finished (state 3, state 4). When the memory capacity of the memory device becomes full at page K (state 5), reception and saving of the print data from the leading page are finished.

Then, the printing device 2 requests the host device 1 to transmit print data from the tail end side, and the received print data of page N and page (N - 1) and the saved print data of page 1 and page 2 are subjected to a combining process (state 6), and the process is repeated until the end of the print data (state 7).

In the present embodiment, in brochure printing, by receiving unsaved print data from the host device 1 and by using the saved data, the volume of print data transmitted between the host device 1 and the printing device 2 can be reduced even when the print data exceed

[Sixth Embodiment]

Fig. 12 shows state transition of print data in the memory device. In the state where the print data to be printed are arranged in order from a leading page and from a trailing page in the memory device of the printing device 2 (state 1), printing is carried out by combining the print data of pages 1, 2, ..., N - 1, and N.

Then, from the data of subsequent pages 3, 4, (N - 3), and (N - 2), the page data of pages 3 and (N - 2), and the page data of pages 4 and (N - 3) are each combined with each other, and the pairs of data are overwritten on the printed page data of pages 1 and 2, respectively. Further, the newly received page data of

In brochure printing, in a state where the page data are arranged in order from a leading page and from a tailing page as in the third and fourth embodiments, by saving subsequent pages to be printed in combination in the memory device in advance, the time required for making combinations can be reduced, thus increasing the print speed.

Also, for example, the content as described with reference to the arrangement of the control section 8 of Fig. 1 and with reference to the flowcharts may be partially or entirely realized in the form of separate or integral hardware. Further, these arrangements may be realized partially or entirely in the form of software to be installed as an application program or driver software which operates in the host device 1, or alternatively

As described, the printing system in accordance with the present invention may have an arrangement which includes: memory means for storing in a page unit print data transmitted from a host device; output section for printing the print data stored in the memory means; and control means for controlling the memory means and the output section, wherein the control means, upon detecting presence of print data of pages which exceed a memory capacity of the memory means, instructs the memory means to store identification information which is to be used to identify the print data of exceeding pages, and requests, based on the identification information, the host device to transmit the print data of exceeding pages corresponding to the identification information, and the control means combines in a page unit the print data stored in the memory means and the print data of exceeding pages which were re-transmitted from the host device so as to print out the data from the output section.

Further, the printing method in the printing system in accordance with the present invention may include the steps of: (a) storing in a page unit print data transmitted from a host device; (b) detecting presence of print data of pages exceeding a memory capacity of the memory means in the step (a); (c) storing identification information for identifying the print data of exceeding pages; (d) requesting, based on the identification information, the host device to re-transmit the print data of exceeding pages; and (e) printing the print data by combining in a page unit the print data stored in the step (a) and the print data of exceeding pages which were re-transmitted from the host device in accordance with the step (d).

Thus, even in a printing system which adopts a relatively inexpensive printing device not provided with large capacity memory means (buffer memory, work memory),

Further, the printing method in the printing system in accordance with the present invention may have an arrangement which includes a first overall printing step and a second overall printing step, the first overall printing step including the steps of: (a) receiving print data from a host device in a page unit; (b) detecting receipt of print data in a page unit which exceed a memory capacity of memory means so as to store page information of the exceeding pages in the memory means; (c) storing the received print data subsequently in the memory means in a page unit, and storing the print data of exceeding pages in the memory means by overwrite in descending order from a site where print data of a trailing page is stored toward a site where print data of a leading page is stored; and (d) printing the print data stored in a page unit, and the second overall printing step including the steps of: (e) requesting, based on the page information of exceeding pages, the host device to re-transmit the print data of pages preceding the exceeding pages, and receiving the print data of the

pages preceding the exceeding pages in a page unit; (f) printing the pages preceding the exceeding pages based on the print data which were received in a page unit from the host device in the step (e), and printing the exceeding pages based on the print data which were stored in a page unit in the step (c).

Thus, since the unsaved pages are on the leading side, even when the design of the host is such that it can transmit print data only from the leading page, re-transmission of print data is possible in printing of second and subsequent copies, and thus this method is more suitable than the preceding method. Note that, as an example of the system which allows transmission of print data only from the leading page, for example, the non-page independent PDL.

Further, the printing method in the printing system in accordance with the present invention may include the steps of: (a) storing print data by way of storing print data which were transmitted from a host device in memory means in a page unit, in which when presence of print data of pages which exceed a memory capacity of the memory means is detected, information of the exceeding pages is stored in the memory means, and the print data of pages preceding the exceeding pages are subsequently stored from a leading side in an area of the memory means

which makes up half of a storage area of the memory means, and the print data of an area corresponding to the other half of the memory means are overwritten so as to store the transmitted print data from a tailing side in a page unit; (b) combining appropriate pages of the print data information stored in a page unit in the step (a), and, with regard to the exceeding pages which are not stored in the memory means, requesting the host device to re-transmit the print data based on the information of exceeding pages so as to combine appropriate pages after re-transmission of the print data; and (c) printing the combined print data on a single recording medium based on the print data combined in the step (b).

Thus, a printing process of brochure printing is possible on the conventionally available memory device without unnecessarily increasing the capacity of the memory device, and since saving is made in order of printing from the leading page and from the tailing page, the saved print data can be utilized efficiently.

Further, the printing method in the printing system in accordance with the present invention, in addition to the steps of the above method, may further include the step of overwriting the print data of the storage area which have been printed already in the step (c) so as to store the print data re-transmitted from the host device.

Thus, in a state where the page data are arranged in order from a leading page and from a tailing page, by saving subsequent pages to be printed in combination in the memory device in advance, the time required for making combinations can be reduced, thus increasing the print speed.

Further, the printing method in the printing system in accordance with the present invention may have an arrangement in which a boundary of the storage area of the memory means is variable in accordance with information volume of the print data transmitted from the host device.

Thus, a printing process for brochure printing can be made on the conventionally available memory device without increasing the capacity of the memory device. Further, since saving is made in order of printing from the leading page and from the tailing page, the saved print data can be utilized efficiently. Since brochure printing is a printing system which carries out a printing process by combining pages, printing can be carried out more efficiently when the number of pages is equal or close to equal between the front half and the latter half of the memory device.

Further, the printing method in the printing system in accordance with the present invention may include the

steps of: (a) storing print data transmitted from the host device in a page unit, the print data being stored subsequently from a leading page until presence of print data of pages exceeding a memory capacity of the memory means is detected; (b) combining multiple sets of appropriate pages of print information which is stored in the memory means in a page unit, and with regard to the exceeding pages which are not stored in the memory means, requesting the host device to re-transmit the print data in descending order subsequently from the print data which corresponds to a tailing page so as to combine appropriate pages after re-transmission of the print data; and (c) printing the combined print data on a single recording medium based on the print data which were combined in the step (b).

Thus, in brochure printing, even when the memory capacity of the memory means is exceeded, only unsaved print data are received from the host device and by utilizing the saved data, the volume of data transmitted between the host device and the printing device can be reduced, thus realizing efficient printing.

Further, a recording medium recording a program for instructing a computer to carry out a printing process in the printing system in accordance with the present invention may include a process for storing pages of the

The invention being thus described, it will be obvious that the same way may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.